the first order, and is at present the Turkich army. An intimate friend will no doubt take a prominent part is approaching. If flowin were as for if if were not so much a it is, it would be known the and administration were eased than the povernment of the Mahos that the sovereignty of the Porte there, little more than as campy Pache, though not have drawn in a similed to certain neble function of ginally went over a Mohamodani certain tribute at Constant imple with almost absolute sovereignty, deed, keep on foot regular troops land except in case of mitional war. maditut with almost ab clute severeignty, at deed, keep on foot regular temps to land, an expertue are of antional war, occurroops, and as every man west atmed, it time to coiled a military force. The favored the late insure ction, and we led to the success of the intended sepjahs, that is, if the Christians had not be movement was thus but partial and ceeded in becoming master of it. It to profit by the favorable moment ret the Ashbean dans sparatist party out position of the Christians which he arising against the new tyranny. Alone, wanded to e-milat the Christian now loss the border for succer. They seek, at he with the thristians of Moldavia and W sia is so far what is more natural the turn their eyes towards Austria? The ment with which Omer Pacha persea Austrian interests—therefore the index trian con day agents at Travoic an forced. As yet no open act of loss mitted, but the fermentation is reducing wish to provoke an outbreak time after overthrewing all the provincial of Rosaia and Turkish Dalma, to or tries under a military system, that towards Austria may form an arm of cortical may do not an arm of the order. singt it. The they should the resenttries under a military system the towards Austria may form an arm lowards Austria may form an a mid cordon as is the case on the Austrian side. In this way it is expected by cutting off the Unistrians from all economication with their brethere abroad to keep their in check, and, at the same time by bloody executions conducted in secret, to annihilate the old Mahommedan Bosahan aristocracy, who, though tenatical in their harded of the Christians, are no less justices of their own political rights and privileges.

The system of consolidation, or centralization, which in Turks the secret products of the consolidation.

which the Turks thus seem to be adopting, and in which they only follow the example of Russia and Austria, is indeed the only thing that can save them. They have already lost, to all intents and

which they only follow the example of Russia and Austria, is indeed the only thing that can sava them. They have already lost, to all intents and purposes, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, without referring to Egypt; and the events of the past two or three years have shown that Bulgaria, Bosnia, and one or two other of their European provinces are taking the same direction. Those rebel provinces, encouraged hitherto by Russia, but now still more by Austria, will finally succeed in getting a certain independence, unless the efforts to this end be crushed by uncompromising force, and similar movements in future prevented by a thorough and natical re-organization of the country, such as Reschid Pacia proposes.

It is believed by some persons here, that Austria will not let pass the present opportunity of interfering in Bosnia, under the protence of protecting Christian rights. Her "star of empire" moves eastward, no doubt; but it is a question whether she will not be frightened from following it, by the lurge bear that is rising in that direction.

But while government papers express sympathy for the Bosnian Christians, and government authorities on the frontier receive with open arms the hunireds that fly for safety, I am sorry to say, that the same illiberal spirit continues towards the Protestant, that has been manifested for some time. The government seems to have thrown itself entirely into the arms of the Jesuits. This policy never has been, and never will be, attended with happy results. Neither the Austrian people in general, nor the men of the government themselves, are by any means, Jesuits at heart. It is a policy adopted on political, and not religious grounds. It is intended to use the Jesuits only as a tool—as a political machine, to root out the democracy of the age—but it is dangerous, to say the least, to play with such instruments.

A somewhat noted Protestant preacher in Prague, named Koesuth, has been lately arrested. This has reated considerable sensation, as he was a popular nan there, having

ountry.

A German paper says of the Vienna police and its

The police of Vienna under the direction of Stadthauptnann Von Weis, is at present the most able on the whole sontinent. A theft seidom occurs that is not immediately discovered and in the whole town the greatest security revails. In the night, numerous patrols march through he inner city, the Glacis, the suburbs and the environs; shile the police is at the same time everywhere watchful. Thieves know this, and the terror thus infused, restrains hem from their usual occupation. The effect upon morality is equally praiseworthy. Formerly the police seems of have forgotten that this is the foundation of all order n society, and therefore, left immorality undisturbed in he streets, directing their attention chiefly to political objects, and the discovery of political machinations. But the present chief of the Yienna solice thinks otherwise. In the beginning of his administration, he immediately drove vice from the directs, and even followed it to its darkest corners. At first Herr Von Weiss was a hated person; the energy with which he proceeded made him appear as the tool of the "state of siege;" but now his activity begins to bear fruit, and the feeling of security that reigns has pened the eyes even of the most sleepy bourgeois. It is much for the honor of the Ministers of the Interior and fustice, to have chosen such a man, and to have so powerfully supported his efforts.

From this it would seem that there is nothing in he reports of M. Von Weiss's removal, which I mentioned in my last. The police of Vienna. under the direction of Stadthaupt-

France.
The Paris correspondent of the London News

Among the reports which go far to confirm the general expectation of the proximate establishment of the empire. I have heard one to day, which is by no means the least significant. It is said that the President has dissolved his illicit connection with Miss Howard, and reconsided that lady, by the condition of a handsome settlement, to retire from a position, which becomes more scanalous in proportion to the elevation and splendor of the power to which it is attached by a forbidden link, and from which it receives a glaring reflection.

The correspondent of the London Times tells a different tale:—

salous in proportion to the elevation and splendor of the power to which it is attached by a forbidden link, and from which it receives a glaring reflection.

The cerrespondent of the London Times tells a different tale:—

The facts mentioned in my letter of Monday last, relative to the reception of the Count and Countess of Chambord by the Grand Duke, at Venice, are confirmed in every respect, by information which has reached me subsequently, and which leads me to hope that I shall soon have some further details on the same subject. It appears that the intelligence was communicated officially to the government here, on whom it made a disagreeable impression; and I am assured that it was the knowledge of these circumstances that occasioned the allusion to the empire in the President's address to the Judges on Sunday, on their taking the oaths of allegiance. Another incident—the reported interview at Aixia-Chapelle between the Duke d'Aumale and Generals Changarnier and Lamoriclere, on the return of the Duke frem Italy to England—has also contributed, not perhaps to excite alarm, but certainly to annoy the government; and as it seldom bappens that one trouble comes alone, the death of Prines Schwarzenberg has increased their dissatisfaction. A private letter from Vienna seems to attribute the death of the Prince to excitement occasioned by certain political contrartees; and the conf de sang under which he suffered fourteen or fifteen days before the last fatal stroke, is explained—how truly it is here difficult to say—by similar causes. It was in vain that his nearest surviving relative, to whom he was tenderly at ached endeavored to ealm him, and to dwell earnestly on the weakness of yleiding to such anxiety and violent irritation every time that he concidered himself slighted by his taperial master, or that he suspected is not the trule of the republic himself. Whether it be from a superstition every time that he concidered himself slighted by his taperial master, or that he suspected is not the trule of the pu

have been got together, we are told; and an at-tempt is made to reconnect them. The propagan-dism is once more attempted, and funds are raised

the purpose. The Military Journal notices the fact that con-The Mittary Journal notices the fact that con-tactors are purchasing horses in the west provinces of Prussia, for the French army. Purchases are also being made for the same purpose in Holland and Belgium. The Kreuz Zeitung adds another fact, that the agents charged with the business have made minute inquiries for the addresses of all those who have served in the armies of the empire, of which the war office contains no account.

The Special Mission to the Brazils and the River Plate.

In the English House of Commons, on the 6th instant. Mr M Gisson said he had given notice to the Chancellor of the Exchequer of his intention to put a question to him respecting the relations between the English government and the government of Brazil. and also with reference to the free navigation of the River Plate. Hy wished to have taken the opportunity on the motion for the adjustment of the house of making a few remarks, for the purpose of rendering the question more intelligible; but as that question had been disposed of, he would confine himself to asking—first, whether the government intend to take any steps for the purpose of placing the relations between this country and the Brazils upon a more satisfactory footing than they have been for some time past! and secondly, whether they contemplate, as the result of the joint action of France and England in reference to the River Plate, the free navigation of that river, and its being opened to the trade of Europe?

The Chancellou of the Exchequez said he was sorry that any misapprehension should have occurred respecting the notice of the adjournment of the House. With regard to the Secretary of the Treaswry, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) must say that he had acted strictly in order, and was only influenced in what he had done by a nervous anxiety to secure the whole of the holidays. (Laughter) He trusted that some means would be found by which every gentleman would be onabled to make whatever observations he might have thought proper to offer on the question of the adjournment of the house; and as for the right honorable gentleman had not at all conveyed to him the idea that he was going to make mny statement on the interesting and important subject which he had brought forward. No notice had over appeared on the paper, although the right honorable gentleman had not at all conveyed to him the idea that he was going to make nny statement on the subject; but if he had told him that he was going

were to touch at Rio with two ships of war. Their visit was not to be of an official character, but merely to convey a friendly communication. Her Majesty's government had the greatest confidence in the individual to whom they had entrusted such important duties. He was an individual acquainted with the country, and also with the language and the principal persons of the State in which he would live; and they hoped that by his energy, intelligence, and experience, they should obtain the free navigation of the River Plate, which we and all the countries of Europe so anxiously desired to procure. (Hear, hear.) It was not the object of France or England to obtain any particular privileges or advantages; they negotiated together to secure for all countries the same advantages, and these they trusted they would be able to obtain by the cordial co-operation of the court of Brazil. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Palmerston inquired if it was not by an inadvertency that his right honorable friend (Mr. M. Gibson) had asked a question respecting the River Plate, which was a bay or estuary of the sea. He apprehended that he had referred to the rivers Parana and Uruguay, which were in the interior.

Mr. M. Gibson made a remark which did not reach us. The right honorable gentleman proceeded to say that he hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would give a specific answer whether he contemplated taking any steps for placing the relations between this country and Brazil on a more friendly footing than they have been for some time past. A mest angry correspondence had recently taken place between the two governments, and he wished to know whether the present government were about to take any steps for putting a stop to this state of things.

things.

The CHANCELLOR of THE EXCHEQUER said that when he had stated that her Majesty's envoy was about to touch at Rio, he hoped that he was giving a sufficient answer to the inquiry of the right honorable gentleman.

THE NEW TARIFF REGULATIONS.

The Madrid Gazette, of April 2, contains the following rules for the observance of the tariff:—
Goods of new invention, when presented for the first time, are to pay the duties imposed upon goods similar or analogous to them, and specimens of them are to be sent to the Custom House Director, in order that her Majesty's government may set down the proper duty they are to pay in future. If the goods have no similarity or analogy with any already tariffed goods, they are to pay a duty of 16 per cent if they are brought in Spanish bottoms, and 18 per cent in foreign bottoms or by land carriage. All goods which are brought in small quantities, and which are not mentioned in the tariff, are subject to the same payment just mentioned. For the valuation of goods, the part's interested must present the original bills of prices. If the Custom House officers do not agree upon them, and think it expedient to fix other prices, and the parties interested offer no objection, the goods are to pass according to the prices mutually agreed upon. If they cannot agree, the matter is to be examined by the superior authority. In this case the custom-house officers can but the goods if offer no objection. the goods are to pass according to the prices mutually agreed upon. If they cannot agree, the matter is to be examined by the superior authority. In this case the custom-house officers can buy the goods if they will, paying the parties interested the amount of their bill, together with ten per cent more, and being responsible for the custom-house duties. The treasury will lend them the money necessary. Geods which are the product of and proceeding from the Spanish colonies, and which are not mentioned in the tariff as such, will pay ten per cent upon valuation, if they are brought in Spanish bottoms, care being taken that due proportion be calculated with respect to the same class of goods coming from other countries, in which case an analogous modification is to be made. If they come in foreign bottoms, they will pay as if they came from foreign countries. Colonial and foreign goods which have been warehoused in Havanna or Porto Rice, carried there in Spanish bottoms, and brought thence to Spain and the Balearie Islands, in Spanish bottoms, will only pay the duties paid under the national flag. But, if the goods had been taken to Havanna or Porto Rice in foreign bottoms, and thence to Spain in native ones. If both the voyage to Havana, and thence to Spain in bottoms, and besides, half of that set down for foreign ones. If both the voyage to Havana, and thence to Spainsh bottoms, and besides half of that are down for foreign ones. If both the voyage to Havana, and thence to Spain, be made in foreign wessels, the differential duty will be paid, and besides half of that are understomed to the Phillippine Islands, and not noted in the tariff, are to pay the fifth part of those coming from foreign countries, for brought in Spanish bottoms. But if they come in foreign bottoms they shall pay as if they came from fereign countries. Goods coming from Asiatic countries, not under the daminion of Spain, but coming in Spanish bottoms, will pay half of the duties set down in the tariff. If they come in

The amnesty for the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein has been published. Of the thirty-three natives of Schleswig excepted from the amnesty of the 10th of May, 1851, eighteen are included in the present one; but the following persons remain excepted—the Duke of Augustenburg and his family; Prince Emil Augustus, of Schleswig-Sonderburg, and his family; M. Beseler, one of the chiefs of the Provisional government; Count Reventlow-Wittenburg; M. Olshaufen; M. Francke, Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Provisional government; M. Schleiden; M. von Harbou; M. von Ahlefeldt; Baron von Lilleneron; M. Jacobsen; M. von Krogh; M. Denmark. reign Ahairs under the Provisional government; M. Schleider; M. von Harbou; M. von Ahlefeldt; Baron von Lilieneron; M. Jacobsen; M. von Krogh; M. von Schou, chief preacher of the church of Fredericksburg; M. Claussen, and others. Six Holsteiners are also excepted—Count Reventlow-Preetz, M. T. Schmidt, and Francke, Schleiden, Claussen, and Olshanden, for both Duchies. The officers of the army who entered the military service after March, 1848, are all amnestied; but those who held commissions before that time are excluded from it.

The Fadrelandet still agitates the question of the succession to the Danish crown, and publishes a second article on the question, in which it considers the resignation of Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, the next heir after the Crown Prince Ferdinand, as decisive of all the direct claims, and that, therefore, nothing remains, according to the Grundgesetz of Denmark, but an election of a successor, for which it advocates the choice of an English Prince.

The German Immigration via Liverpool.

The German Immigration via Liverpool.

[From the Liverpool Journal, April 10.]

In the last week's number of the Journal we gave the particulars of the immigration into Liverpool of 5,000 Germans. The arrivals from this quarter of the continent continue to be very great, and there is every prospect of their being perpetual throughout the summer. The numbers this week are not so immense as in the preceding, although large enough to excite surprise when the suddenness of the movement is considered. About 1,500 Germans

of both sexes and all ages, from the halpless infant to the sexagemarian, have arrived, some by sea direct from Rotterdam and the remainder at Hall, and thonee per rail, during the past wook. Not quite 500 of these have been accommodated at the Moorfields omigration establishment, which is under the management of Mr. Sabell. Upwards of 800 were boarded at a similar establishment in Paradise street, the proprietor of which is Mr. Alexander, and between 200 and 300 took up their quarters at a comparatively small depot in Marybone, kept by a person named Werneck. Their ultimate destinations are New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, indeed almost every portion of America is grarked out as the future home of those who have taken a lasting farewell of the country which gave them birth. A great number left for New York in the Fleetwood, on Thursday, and several hundreds will sail to-day for the same destination, in the Riverdale; probably the whole of the fifteen hundred will have taken their departure by Monday. Although the numbers which have been located here during the week are not so great as those of the provious week, the groups in the streets would indicate the contrary; throughout the wook the principal thoroughfares have been thronged by large detached bodies of these admiring foreigners, themselves furnishing a subject for the astonished gaze of our own sophisticated natives. Nearly all the men, and many of the boys, smoke constantly, their pipes literally being nover pat out. Unlike the begrimed, short, vulgar-looking article so well known in this country, the German pipe is a showy and ornamental appendage, often as long as a walking stick. The male head-dress is usually a natty cloth cap, but in some instances the national folt hat still keeps its place; in shape this is not unlike the beaver worn in this country in the early period of the reign of Charles II. The crown is couled and the brim slouehed. The upper garment is of blue linen, a sort of cross between the French blues and the brim slo

Mr. Bullin a belief,
bumper.

A new comic opera, by Mr. Henry Smart, the
librette by Mr. Fitzball, is to be produced. Mr. and
Mrs. Sims Reeves are to take the leading characters. Mrs. Sims Reeves are to take the leading characters.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The orchestra of Covent Garden is richer and more brilliant than over, having been re-inforced by additions no loss potent than Signori Piattiand Bottesini, a pair of artists whose incorporation into all our best orchestras is among the greatest gains made by music, in England, for many years past. The chorus, too, which last year was certainly weaker than formerly, seems restored to its old efficiency. The stage arrangements are liberal and handsome—too liberal, to our fancy, in one article; we mean the ballet introduced in "Maria di Rohan," the opera chosen for the opening night. This, though gaily dressed and fairly danced (with Mdlle. Robert from the Académic as "star"), was generally felt to be too long, and its effect hardly worth the cost of preparation. On the whole, however, we have rarely seen an opera season begin with more welcome signs of spirit and promises of prosperity. Never was Signor Ronconi in greater force, in higher finish, in better voice, than this day week; never was he more warmly appreciated. He was ably seconded, too—since Madama Castellan, though not a high tragic actress, is pleasing and careful as Maria, and sings with increased execution and purity of intonation. Signor Tamberlik, apparently none the worse for his northern winter, is well placed in Chalais. In one or two of his closes he sang rather wildly, but was throughout the opera, a fervid, energetic, and sympathetic artist. In the little part of Gondi, of which Mdlle. Alboni vocally made so much, a new contralto, Mdlle. Theresa Séguin, surprised the audience. This young lady is obviously unused to the stage, and we have rarely seen a new comer more sincerely fearful. But we have seldom, if ever, heard a finer, sweeter, and evener voice of its class than hers. It is two octaves, if not more, in compass, from G to G, and appears to have been trained according to a good method. Her expression is good. Though perfectly unknown when the curtain rose, Mdlle. Fé ITALIAN OPERA.-The orchestra of Covent Gar-

The evening before last "Guglielmo Tell" was performed, with Signor Ronconi as the patriot here, and Herr Anders, a new tenor, as the Arnoldo. As much may be said about this performance, we shall defer a criticism till our next.

The Queen's opened on Thursday, with "Maria di Rohan," in which the new artist, Signor Ferlotti, performed the part of Chevreuse,—and some ballet entertainments, in which Madame Guy Stephan was the principal dancer.

the principal dancer.

HAYMARKET.—The Brothers Brough are doing the Easter piece. It is to be a burlesque on "The Corsican Brothers." Mr. and Mrs Keeley have been engaged by Mr. Webster.

LYCEUM.—A new Easter spectacle is in rehearsal, which is totally different from anything of the kind yet attempted in England, and is to be got up with a splendor unexampled.

ARELPH.—A new farce, entitled "Who Stole the

a splendor unexampled.

ADELPHI.—A new farce, entitled "Who Stole the Pocket Book?" with Wright and Paul Bedford in the principal characters, was most successfully produced on Monday last. Mr. Henry Bedford is created to the principal characters. ating a favorable impression at this establishment by his admirable personation of Tim Moore, in "The lrish Lion." Maddison Morton's new farce will be produced immediately; also a new piece by Mr. Web-ster, in which he will appear. PRINCESS's.—This theatre has been closed since

Saturday last, in consequence of indisposition of Mr. C. Kean, and will not be re-opened until Easter

Monday.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Visiting this theatre to see SADLER'S WELLS.—Visiting this theatre to see a second time the Rev. Mr. White's new tragedy of "James the Sixth," we were glad to find that the objectionable tag at the end,—by which, on the first night, the sympathy of the audience was sought to be conciliated for the subject-killing monarch, was omitted,—another speech being substituted, in which the crafty king mountebank is properly left in an unrepetant state of mind, and fully prepared to follow out his guilty triumph to its results. This is a far more artistic conclusion than the former abortive change of mood, so foreign to both the history and the character.

Miss Emma Feist, who has been rapidly rising in public favor, will take her benefit at that house, on Wednesday evening. The performances will be the tragedy of "The Gamester," with the comedy of "Speed the Plough," in which Miss Feist will sustain the character of Miss Blandford, for the first time.

MARYLERONE -Mr. Smith has given up the pagement, and will be succeeded at Easter by Mr. Bolton, late lesse of the Strand.

City or London.—In the version of "The Cor-sienn Brothers," produced at this theatre, Mr. Charles Pitt appears as the twin brothers, with great

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY .- Madame Clara Novello has arrived in Paris from Italy. She makes her first appearance this season, in "The Creation." SURREY.—Mr. H. Widdicomb, whose acting has an attraction at this establishment, takes his annual benefit on Tuesday next, on which occasion the entertainments will embrace the dramas of "The Corsican Brothers," "The Dancing Barber," and the dramatic romance of "The Heart of Mid-Lothian."

New Gymnasium.—Mr. Laurent, the director of the Argyle Rooms, has established in the vicinity of Brompton, a gymnasium, at which the services of some of the ablest professors have been secured. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC .- Mr. Smith' new entertainment, at the Egyptian-hall, illustra-tive of his ascent of Mont Blane, has proved so at-tractive that hundreds are turned away every eve-

ing. Lys Ferens Corses.—This French drams, produced at the Princess' Theatre, has created such a sensation there, under the title of "The Corsican

a sensition there, under the title of "The Corsican Brothers," that versions of the same piece have been brought out at the Surrey, the Marylebone, the Victoria, the Standard, the Grecian, the City of London, and the Britannia Saloon.

Mr. Fitzwilliam, husband of the nopular actress of that name, and once the favorite comedian of the Surrey Theatre, died at his residence in London, on Tuesday last, in his 67th year, after a severe illness.

illness.

The first performance of the new Philhamonic Society, on Wednesday week, went off with the greatest telat. M. Hector Berlioz elicited enthusisiastic applause as conductor, and likewise for his dramatic symphony of "Romeo and Juliet," a composition of great merit. Mr. Bunn has announced as an "Easter offering" to his Opera public, the appearance of Madame Anna Bochkoltz Falconi, long known to the public as Md'lle Nanny Bochkoltz. The dramatic com-

pany is dismissed, and the theatre will at present be wholly devoted to opera and ballet.

The anniversary meeting of the Western Madrigal Society was held yesterday week, with great spirit and success.

By her will, the widow of Charles M. You Weber has left the original MSS of "Der Freischutz" and "Euryanthe" to the courts of Berlin and Dresden. Weber's unpublished compositions, diarios, and correspondence, are to be published forthwith.

M. Pendent, the most famous of French execu-

M. Prudent, the most famous of French executive pianists, is at present in London. Mr. Ella announces among other artists who will appear at the meetings of his Musical Union, the pianistes Madame Pleyel, Md'lle Gräver, and Md'lle Clauss.

meetings of his Musical Union, the pianistos Madam Pleyel, Md'lle Graver, and Md'lle Clauss.

At the last of Mr. Hunan's Monthly Concerts, we believe that "Elijah" will be given. The power of so grave a work, so soon after its composition, to draw large audiences is almost unprecented. A new Elijah, hewever, is essentially wanted, the rank of English bassa being at present in rather a meagre plight. Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie" has been given at Liverpool, with Miss Alleyne for principal soprano—and it is rumored that the principal novelties produced at the Birningham Festival, will be such numbers of the composer's "Christ" as are finished—and the finale to "Loreley," a movement described to us as of great extent, importance and heauty. The "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, in spite of the imperfections in its performance, in company with a performance so perfect as Mrs. Kemble's reading of the play, has continued to be very attractive at the St. James' theatre, and has been several times repeated.

Mrs. Kemble's almost perverse avoidance of particular plays by Shakspeare, in which her real versatality and fine poetical feeling would find a fit and full display, is to be regretted. She seems, for instance, just as resolute not to treat the London public to 'Antony and Cleopatra' as if her 'Egypt' (to trust competent witnesses) was not one of her most excellent pieces of conception and execution.

trust competent witnesses) was not one of her most excellent pieces of conception and execution. Madame Clara Novello has arrived in Paris from

Italy. She is to make her first appearance in London this season, in the oratorio of "The Creation," at the concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

MERUL's JOSEPH —This work, which has created an extraordinary sensation in the French capital, has, we find, been selected for the performance at the grand sacrod and miscellaneous concert to take place at Drury-lane theatre, on 5th April. The names of the entertainment to be provided, as, amongst the vocalists, we find Messrs. Sims Reoves, Henry Phillips, Swift, Fedor, Drayton, Manvers, Jonghmans, Toulmin; Mesdames Sims Reoves, Evelina Garcia, Dolby, Crichton, Horton, Isanes, Kansford, Lowe, Phillips, (daughter of Mr. H. Phillips), and others. The celebrated lady pianists, Misses Godard and Kate Loder, lend their powerful aid; and we furthermore find the names of Lindsay, Sloper, Wilhelm Kuhe; Demunck, the well known violoncellist, with M. Schira, as conductor, and a full orchestra and chorus.

The Lockwood Family.—The precocious talent displayed by the children of the above name, is among the many attractions offered by the programme of the soncert at Exeter Hall.

Dublin.—Mr. Barrett, formerly of the Theatre-MERUL'S JOSEPH -This work, which has created

Dublin.—Mr. Barrett, formerly of the Theatre-Royal, and latterly a member of the Sadler's wells company, is engaged as stage-manager of the Queen's Theatre, for the ensuing season.

Queen's Theatre, for the ensuing season.

The University of Dublin has conferred the degree of doctor in music on Chevalier Sigismund Neukomm, the talented composer.

Limerick.—Henry Russell is giving his entertainment at the Theatre Royal.

Manchester.—The public have been much amused by the rivalry existing between two constraints. MANCHESTER.—The public have been much amused by the rivalry existing between two equestrians, members of Mr. Pablo Fanque's corps, now performing at the Free Trade Hall, namely, Mr. M'Collum, an American, and Mr. Williams, an Englishman. It appears that Mr. Fanque recently introduced Mr. Williams (a former apprentice of his) into the company, and pitted him against Mr. M'Collum, announcing his name in the bills in Equally large letters to that of Mr. M'C. Two sorts of bills were afterwards issued daily, one with Mr. M'Collum's patronymic in large letters and Williams' in small, and another contra. Mr. Fanque also, last week, addressed the audience, and produced a lad, who, he said, had been hired to cover Williams' large name, and allow M'Collum's to adorn the walls unmolested. It is stated that this rupture is likely to be the means of obliging Mr. Pablo Fanque and troupe to vacate the Free Trade Hall in favor of Mossrs. M'Collum & Co.

LIVERPOOL, ADELPHI .- Mr. John Daley, the pular delineator of Irish character, has been playing a short engagement here, to crowded houses. Mr. Charles Freer and Mrs. Ada Dyas are perform-

Mr. Charles Freer and Mrs. Ada Dyas are performing a round of their most popular characters here.

**Birmingham.—Mr. Josh Silsbee is performing with great success at the Theatre Royal.

THE CONTINENT.

Shakspeare's "Much Ada about Nothing," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor," have been produced at the Vaudeville theatre, Cologne.

A grand opera, in five acts, called "Maria Giovanni," by the Duke de Litta, has created some sensation at Turin. The noble composer is enormously rich; he paid for all the scenes and costumes, which are of the most splendid description.

which are of the most splendid description.

The attention of the musical circles of Germany has been lately excited by the debut of a young planist and composer, named Frederick Gernsheim, only ten years of age, who is pronounced to be one of the greatest wonders in the history of music. He intends visiting Paris and London.

The Corn Trade of Europe.
[From the London Mercantile Gazette, April 9.]
The grain trade has remained in an exceedingly depressed state since this day week, and the value of wheat has further receded, as well at the leading consuming towns as at the markets in the agricultural districts. The centinued decline must be attributed rather to the want of activity in the depend that to any except when the same decline must be attributed rather to the want of activity in the depend that the any except when the same declined in the same declined as a second that the same except when the same declined in the same declined in the same except when the same except which is the same except when the same ex of wheat has further receded, as well at the leading consuming towns as at the markets in the agricultural districts. The centinued decline must be attributed rather to the want of activity in the demand than to any particular pressure of supply, the receipts from abroad having been moderate at all the principal ports on the coast as well as into London. The deliveries from our own growers have meanwhile rather fallen off than increased, but purchasers having refused to buy beyond what they have needed for immediate use, the quantity brought forward has more than sufficed to satisfy the inquiry. The fall in the value of wheat has now continued several consecutive weeks, and prices are at least 3s. to 4s. per quarter lower than they were in February. So material a fall is, in our opinion, likely to discourage shipments from abroad; and as most of the English wheat remaining is in the hands of the wealthier class of farmers, we question whether they will sell freely if any further reduction should occur. Hitherto, however, there are no symptoms of improvement; indeed, the future appears to be regarded with considerable mistrust, and merchants and millers seem determined not to hold larger stocks than just sufficient to carry on their regular business. The dry weather continues, and though there are no complaints as yet, there can be no doubt that rain is now wanted, as well for the spring corn just committed to the soil as for autumn sown wheat. Vegetation has scareely made any progress, and there is so little green food that all kinds of stock have for some time past been almost wholly kept on corn, pulse, &c. Barley and oats are going rapidly into consumption, and prices of these articles have all along been, and are still, relatively higher than those of wheat. The future course of affairs will depend mainly on the character of the season. Should the summer prove unpropitions, we should probably have considerable excitement in the corn trade, as stocks are not large in any part of Europe, and a great deal will holiday at Mark-Jane, and the operations in the early part of the week have not been extensive. On Menday there was a very good show of wheat by land carriage, samples from Essex and Kent; many of the parcels were of very fine quality, and the condition generally was excellent. Considerable difficulty was nevertheless experienced in effecting sales, and a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter had to be submitted to. Capital good red wheat was parted with at 40s. to 41s., and 50s. per quarter could not be exceeded for the finest white. The commoner kinds were obtainable at relatively lower terms. On Wednesday there was hardly any wheat of homegowth fresh up; there was, however, no improvement in the demand, and no portion of the reduction named could be recovered. Foreign wheat has met with very little attention, the home supplies having proved amply sufficient to satisfy the town millers, and no country buyers having visited our market. The few small sales effected on Monday were at rates quite 1s. per quarter below those of that day se bnight, and the article was offered at that reduction on Wednesday, without exciting attention. Nothing of the slightest interest has taken place in floating cargoes on passage from the Black Sea, &c., and we have heard of no sales free on board at Hal-Nothing of the slightest interest has taken place in floating cargoes on passage from the Black Sea. &c., and we have heard of no sales free on board at Baltic ports. The neminal top price of flour has not changed. Some further arrivals from France have caused secondary kinds of fereign flour to hang hea-

vily on hand, and the turn has been slightly in favor of the buyer. The malting season is drawing to a close, and the inquiry for the finer kinds of barley has therefore been less active than of late. There has, however, been ne particular auxiety to realize; and the supplies having been small, prices were not lower, either on Monday or Wednesday, than last week. Foreign barley has been in moderate request for grinding, and its previous value has been steadily supported; good Baltic qualities having realized 26s. 6d. to 27s., and fine heavy parcels 27s. to 23s. per quarter. Malt has met with little attention, and prices have remained nominally as before. The arrivals of eats coastwise and from Ireland have been scanty, and the receipts from abroad moderate. On Monday the trade was exceedingly heavy, but factors refused to give way, and needy buyers had to pay previous rates. On Wednesday there seemed to be rather more inclination to buy, but former terms could not be exceeded. English beans have come forward sparingly, and have sold at similar terms to those previously current. Egyptian arrived off the const may be quoted at 21s. per quarter, cost, freight, and insurance. The operations in peas have been on a strictly retail scale, and prices have become, in a great measure, nominal.

Markets.

London Money Mansar, Thursday Evening, April 8—
The English funds opened this morning at an advance upon the improved prices of yesterday, and remained with a firm appearance throughout the day. Consols were quoted 99½ to ½ for both money and account. Bank stock showed a rise of one per cent. the price being 217 to 218; Reduced closed 98½ to ½; Three and.a. Quarter per Cents, 99¼ to 109; Long Annuities, 6%; India Stock, 262 to 264; India Bonds, 80s. to 81s., and fix. chequer bills (June), 66s. to 69s. (March) 68s. to 71s. premium. The foreign stock marked was well supported this forenoon, and prices showed a further tendency to improvement. Peruvian. Sardinian, Spanish Three per Cents, and Granada Deferred, were chiefly dealt in. In the foreign exchanges the business transacted was limited, but the rates generally showed an upward tendency.

MESSES MARRIOTT & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, April 8, 1852.

COTTON.—The same cause which has limited the demand during several successive weeks, has remained in full force during the present. A large accumulation of imports awaits a change of wind, the quantity of American now known to be at sea, and destined hither. exceeding 230,000 bales. The limited imports which have been recently received have only been equal to meeting the current demand of the day, the very reduced stocks remaining here having, for some weeks past, experienced in material change. Meanwhile the stocks held by the trade are rapidly diminishing, under a consumption larger than has ever prevalled, and stimulated by the generally remunerative character of the trade. The estimates brought by the Asia on Tuesday, were large, and are countenanced by the amount of receipts. An excessive crop is universally expected, and is absolutely required, to meet the necessities of the trade. The degree of that excess, and the character and promise of the next crop, will probably be repressed to the graph of the present week has only been 24,350 bales.

To-day there is a fair attendance of the trade, but non

business in Cotton will be transacted here on Saturday next.

MESSRS. R. MAKIN & SONS' CIRCULAR.

Laveraged., Tursday. April 6, 1852.

In the British and Irish markets, heid towards the end of last week the trade on the whole continued to exhibit a declining tendency, corresponding pretty nearly with the remarks contained in the first part of the above circular of Friday last, and by the accounts from Mark Lane, received this morning, the trade there seems at length to be giving way in conformity with the reports from the provincial districts of the kingdom. In several of the continental markets in the north of Europe, the prices of wheat are also stated to be rather lower, but still relatively too high to admit of any profitable business, by importations thence into this country at present.

Notwithstanding the continuance of adverse winds many foreign grain ships which had heen detained at sea of late, have worked their way inwards, conveying into this port during the week considerably augmented supplies of wheat and beans, with a fair increase of Indian corn from various sources abroad, and from the United States and France a large import of flour, the arrivals Constwise and from Ireland, consisting chiefly of a fair quantity of oats, malt, and catmed, as inserted below.

Induced by the present large arrivals, our market this morning was well attended by home and country millers, in expectation of being able to purchase on much lower terms, in which, however, they were somewhat disappointed; holders of foreign wheat refusing to concede more than 1d, to 2d, per 70 lbs, under the rates of Tuesday last, at which deeline a moderately fair amount of business was transacted, and some further parcels were taken for Ireland; the prices of farmers' wheat remaining unvaried. States and Canadian flour, upon a better display of samples was taken more freely at an abatement of d. per barrel from the currency of this day week; but of French and Irish very few sales were feasible, although offered on ensierterms.

Barley o

clined 3d. per load.

Indian corn arrived, and available for present delivery, was in fair request, maintaining its previous value, and floating cargoes were saleable at full prices.

In consequence of the recurrence of Good Friday, this week, our Corn Exchange will be closed until Tuesday next.

MESSES. TRAIN & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

MESSRS. TRAIN & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, April 8, 1852.

On Saturday last a slant from the southwest brought in about a dozen American ships, but subsequently the wind went back to the east, and there have been no arrivals since; the barometer has been uniformly high, and the weather fine and dry for more than a month. No change in rates of freight since our last. Several British vessels have been put on the berth for New York, and supplied any deficiency in tonnage which existed last week. Prices to New York and all northern ports have fallen to £3 10s. to £3. 15s.

MESSRS. G. HOLT & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, April 8, 1852.

MESSRS. G. HOLT & CO. LIVERFOOL, April 8, 1852.

Since our circular of Friday last, the interval has passed
multiphingly, prices have Since our circular of Friday last, the interval has passed over our cotton market undisturbingly; prices have maintained their course, without varying either to the right hand or to the left. The stay of the importer of cotton during this quiet period, and under further advices of increasing estimates of crop from the United States, is the large consumption now going forward, in Europe as well as America, and the moderate scale of our existing currency. The import, notwithstanding the easterly weather, has been considerable. Still, up to the present moment, the quality of "middling" in American descriptions, worth 43 d. to 5d. is inadequately brought on the market; and it is, therefore, not easy to transact business satisfactory in those kinds, for want of a more ample selection. Other descriptions, and the market in general, we report as before, 470 American, 640 Surat, 250 Egyptian, and 30 Pernam are reported to have been taken on speculation; and 2300 American, 240 Surat, 80 Madras, and 40 Egyptian for export. Sales for the week, 24,380 bales.

speculation; and 2.360 American, 240 Surat, 80 Madras, and 40 Egyptian for export. Sales for the week, 24,380 bales.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Beebe, and Aldermen Westley Smith and Barr.

Aran, 21.—Passing Counterfeit Bills.—Thomas Martin, who described himself as an Irishman, and 42 years of age, was indicted along with Mary McKeon, a young woman, aged 26, for forgery in the second degree, in passing some five doilar bills, purporting to be on the Bainbridge Bank. The testimony showed that, on the evening of the 2d March last, the female prisoner went into Mr. De Forrext's store. Bowery, and purchased a pair of shoes for seven shillings, tendering one of the bills in question. She was then told that it was counterfeit, and cautioned not to offer it again. She however, proceeded up the Bowery to the hay market and there met Martin. She was then observed to go to the dry goods store of Mr. Remney, in Bleecker street, and there to purchase a dress for nine shillings, receiving three dollars and seven shillings in exchange for the bill. It was also shown she had passed one of a similar kind exactly in a store in Carmine street, on the same evening. The male prisoner having demanded a separate trial, was first heard. In his statement before the magistrate, he had admitted that he had caused them to be passed, but alleged that he found thum and did not know they were bad. The jury found him guilty of forgery in the second degree. The case of Mary McKeon was then called, and she was convicted of the same offence. Her story was that she was a dressmaker, residing in the same house with Martin, 318 Elowery. That on the evening of her arrest she was going cut, when Martin got, up and said he would go with her, and gave her the bill, telling her what store to go into with it. She had been entirely led into the commission of the offence by him. The prisoners were then each sentenced to five years imprisonment in the bitate prison, being the shortest punishment the law permitted the Court to ward. Martin st

young urchins were both transmitted to the care of their friends.

A Norvoe Escape.—Dederick Tugman, about 20 years oid, was indicted for grand larceny, in stealing from a greecy store, in Greenwich street, about fifty dollars in money, the date being laid as the 27th of December. John Hanker, the presecutor, stated his case in a voy straightforward and somewhat amusing manner fife alleges that the prisoner robbed him in January of some five dollars from the store, and some notes from his bedroom; that he then heard some one running down stains, and put on his boots and ran out.

Q.—What did you see? A.—I could not see any one. (Laughter.)

Witness continued—One night, about three weeks age, at half past 12. I had shut up the store, and counted my money, that night. It was in the month of March that I found him in my bedroom again.

Mr. D. A. Kane (for the prisoner)—You haven't found him at all till now. (Laughter.)

Mr. Riunt—Well, when you did find him?

Witness—Well, I licked him (laughter), and—Counsel objected to any admission made by the prisoner, and by consent, put some preliminary questions.

Q.—Did you beat him? A.—I did.

Q.—Before he said anything? A.—Yes.

Q.—What with? A.—With my boots. (Laughter.)

Q.—Did you beat him black and blue? A.—I dou't know.

Q.—Was there any one cise beating him? A.—Yes.

know.
Q.—Was there any one else beating him? A.—Yes,
the cleek and his brother. (Laughter.)
Q.—Did you not threaten him? A.—Yes, I did. I
said I would lick him if he didn't tell me what he did
with the money; but if he did, I would not lick him any

Q.—Nas there my one the reaten him? A.—Yes, I did. I said I would lick him if he didn't tell me what he did with the money; but if he did, I would not lick him say more.

Q.—And then he began to tell you something? A.—Yes, I do the he began to tell you something? A.—Yes, The District Attorney supposed he could not press those admissions, and counsel then insisted they could not lay the effence to have been committed at any time anterior.

Mr. Biunt cited Archbold, where it was laid down, the time was generally insusaterial, and the offence might be shown to have been committed at any time previous to the indictment being found; and it was here found, after the second occasion.

Officer Colwell was been called, but he admitted some one had told the prisones rit would be better to own up where the money went; he did not know whether he had or not. His evidence was therefore ruled out and Mr. Blunt claimed the right to convict of the attempt.

Arr. Kane objected. It was taking him by surprise, and he could show the prisones had a sort of right there.

The Court supposed the District Attorney might, under the authority aiready cited proceed as to the attempt, and defendant's counsel resulted proceeds to the attempt, and defendant's counsel resulted proceeding, who similited that the accused had been clerk there some time before he had the store, and might have slept there since with a young man of his own name.

The District Attorney remarked he was guilty enough; but he could not press for a conviction, and the Court having charged the prisoner was no legal evidence, they should acquit a verific was residered accordingly.

Judge Beste then called the prisoner and told him he might go but he had had a narrow serge. The prisoner scomed to orinite in the entitlement, and was not slow to avail himself of the permission to depart.

Jequated—Edward Black, a butcher by trade, was tried on a charge of stabbing, with intent to kill, officer Might and the prisoner and told him he might go but a fine and the prisoner and tol

each.

Pleaded Guilty—Charles Schweitzer was arraigned on an indictment for grand larceny, in stealing about a hundred dollars worth of clothing, in a trunk, from the house of Joseph Keller, West Eighteenth street. The Grand Jury had also found an indictment against his wife. Therea; but to this, the District Attorney entered a melle prosequi. The male prisoner, whose youth and respectable bearing were calculated to excite sympathy wished to teil the whole truth. He had married since hearne here, but could get nothing to do and as they had no money, all their things were kept where they had boarded. He had stolen the clothes, finding the trunk open, and given the dress &c., to his wife, who had gone into service. He told her he had bought them; and she knew nothing about it. The court felt a good deal of sympathy for him, but had no alternative—the lowest term, being two years, for which he must be sentenced.

Bold Theft—Michael Brady was indicted for burglary in breaking into the butcher store of Mr. James Hernou, in East Twenty-seventh street, and carrying off a quantity of mutton. Officer Mead caught him in the act, bearing off two fore quarters—a]shoulder and a leg. When detected he took to his heels, but the officer caught him, and the butcher, identified the meat. Verdiet accordingly. Sentence, two years imprison.

him, and the butcher identified the Verdict accordingly. Sentence, two years imprison-ment.

The Bank Forgeries—Another Postponement.—Mr. Ed-

ment.

The Bank Forgeries—Another Postponement.—Mr. Edward Sandford made an application to-day, on the part of Capt. Rowe, for an adjournment until next term. He stated that a brother of this defendant, a counsellor is the State of Maine, now engaged at Washington, wished to be present at the trial. The District Attorney did not oppose the motion, as when commenced the case must occupy several days; but he wished it understood it must be tried when appointed. On this understanding it was, with the concurrence of the Court, set down for the first dayin next term.

Highway Robbery.—John McKeough, was indicted for grand lareny, in stealing from Matthias Elfstrom, on the 2d April, \$50 in gold and notes. By the evidence of the prosecutor it was shown that the defendant had violently assaulted, knocked him down, and robbed him of the money mentioned in the indictment. The District Attorney said he was fortunate in not having been indicted for highway robbery, which, no doubt, the offence amounted to; and the Court, being of the same opinion, sentenced him to three years and four months imprisonment.

Another.—John Griffiths, a young man about 20 yours.

amounted to; and the Court, being of the same opinion, sentenced him to three years and four months imprisonment.

Another.—John Griffiths a young man about 20 years of age, was indicted for highway robbery, and stealing three five dollar bills from John Duffy, on the night of the 2rth March. The prosecutor had been to the theatre, and found himself surrounded by the prisoner and three or four others, who insisted on his treating them. He suspected their object, and tried to escape from them peaceably, to which end he complied with their demands; he could not, however, shake them oil, and having followed him to Catharine slip, they attacked and nearly choked him, stealing his pocket book. He swore positively to the prisoner having been in the porter house with him, and the officer proved he arrested him close to the spot where the attack was made. The jury retired, and very shortly returned a verdlet of guilty, with a recommendation to the lendency of the Court. Judgment suspended for the present. On the rendition of this verdict the Court adjourned at half past 5 o'clock, having disposed of the cases of seventeen prisoners in the course of the day.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Startling Epistle—An Incending Decument—On Tuesday last, the immates of the Brooklyn Post Office were thrown into a terrible state of excitement, arising out of the following circumstance:—A letter, directed in a man's handwriting to a lady in one of the Eastern States, was banded in at the office, and as the cierk stamped it a slight explosion was produced, and a small hole was burned through the paper. Instantly the dangerous missive was thrown upon the floor, and all present stood back in terror awaiting the result. Nothing further occurred, however, and the letter was picked up and placed in a safe corner. The Postmaster is now awaiting an answer from Washington before proceeding to investigate the contents of the dangerous document. Meantime the motive in preparing such a missive is left to the imagination of the reader. It is probable, however, that it was intended as an instrument of vengeance upon the lady to whom it was directed.

Simons Acounty—On Tuesday afternoon, a man named Mitchell was dangerously injured in a warehouse at the foot of Congress street, by the falling of a barrel of flour. While at work below a berrel relied out of one of the upper stery windows and fell upon him, whereby he was dreasfully brubed. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Excent Server of the company, numbering 120

pital.

Uses Escise No. 5.—This company, numbering 120 members, proceeded to New York yesterday morning, and brought home their new engine, which was built by Mr. Jeffers of Pawtucket, R. I. Her capacities were tested at the liberty pole foot of Fulton street, and all seemed satisfied with the result. In the evening the company entertained their friends at their house in Canton street.

Board of Education.

April 21.—The President in the Chair.—An application for \$15,000 for building a new school house in the Nineteenth ward, in place of the one now standing in Lexington avenue, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A report of the Finance Committee, granting to the New York Society, a certificate of deficiency to the amount of \$670 was adopted. Also granting \$5.75 to fit up and form in a new school corner of North Moore and Variek streets.

After the disposal of some other matters, the Board ad-

Political Intelligence.

Cass..... Butler.... Law Intelligence.
U. S. SUPPEME COURT, April 19, 1852.—No. 178.
D. D. Mitchell, plaintiff in error, vs. M. X. Harmony. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Attermey General Crittenden for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. Cutting for the defendant in error.